LEO FRANK LYNCHED BY MOB NEAR HOME OF MARY PHAGAN

Automobiles passing through their section. Long before daylight the Shoriffs und drawn their cordons.

The lynchers evidently knew of this. For when they reached the swampy banks of Little River, it was decided to run no risk of being balked by a rescue party. It was then planned that to take the prisoner right to the Maristis Cemstery would be inviting a battle with officers. The mill was then the place mineted

The gin bouse is 50 yards off the Reswell road, but not visible from the highway. The nearest farm house is 200 yards away. The place is located

lost a mife and a half from the national cemetery.

Frank in his death rids was not even clothed. He was sleeping in the cell house when the lynchers arrived. And when the throng from Marietta - wived the hanging corpse was clad only in a silken nightshirt, with the stals "L. M. F." embroidered over the heart.

Clad in Sleeping Garment

*Franka eyes were bandaged. His hands were cuffed behind him. A crocus sack had been tied about his hips. His feet were danging about four feet Georgia mob. s shows the ground. An oak tree was the gallows.

Before 9 o'clock more than 1000 persons had gathered to look on the grimapecfacle. There were a number of women in the crowd, many carrying babies

The news spread fast and soon automobile parties began to arrive from Atlanta, Roswell, Marietta and other towns in the vicinity. The road soon became impassable, and by il o'clock it was estimated that 5000 people were gathered around the tree from which Frank hung.

The body was still warm when the crowd reached the scene. Not a shot had been fired and there was no sign of mutilation. The wound inflicted by Creen had been opened up on the left side of his throat by the contact with the hir grass rope that brought death. Even while the crowd gathered it still es poured a ariall atream of blood, and the men who had thus taken the law into ed frown har is had disappeared as suddenly as they had arrived at the sulpitson.

Body Left Hanging

To add to the sight's horror Sheriff Hicks, of Cobb County, in whose jurisdiction the lynching occurred, could not be found, and in his absence the croner would take no steps toward having the corpse taken down.

Several hours later it was still dangling at the end of the rope, above the page of thousands of eyes. Finally, a member of the crowd who had returned to Marietta called on an undertaker there and he took charge of the remains for the time being,

It was commonly supposed that the lynchers came from Cobb County. If they did they had concealed their movements thoroughly. There was absolutely no excitement in Marietta Monday. As far as could be ascertained, every man in Cobb County was present or accounted for at his home Monday

pistol cartridge shells were picked up

SUPERINTENDENT BURKE'S STORY

"I was called to the door of my house just as I was preparing to retire," said

Superintendent J. M. Burke, of the prison farm, and stepped outside.
"The moment I had crossed the thresh

"The moment I had crossed the hand in old, two strong men grabbed me, and in an instant snapped handours on my wrists. Four others stood guard over me with two shotguns, and two with

heavy platols.
"When I remonstrated they said it was

no use for me to squirm, as they had come for Leo Frank and were going to

MARCH TO PENITENT ARY.

"I was marched up to the penitentiary building by a guard, which was doubled as we proceeded. "When we reached the outlding a de-

mand was made that the gate be opened, and, when the trusty in charge hesitated.

FRANK BRUTALLY TREATED

TOOK HARDLY FIVE MINUTES.

"The whole thing took hardly five min-utes. Before we realized the conormity of the occurrence it was a written chap-

"Then, in less time than it takes to tell it, they were off, and I could see their lights flashing as they went over the hill toward Meriwether, on the road that leads to Atlanta."

WARDEN SMITH'S VERSION.

PRANK LEFT HOSPITAL MONDAY.

Frank had only left the hospital you-terday, where he had been visited daily

Il was an hour before the prison farm

as they got in.

fater in the vicinity.

LEO M. FRANK KIDNAPPED FROM PRISON AT MIDNIGHT

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 17 .- White | mated to be 100 shots. Numerous emp'y faced with serror Leo M. Frank, noted Georgia prisoner, was dragged from his cell in the dormitory of the Milledgeville State Prison Farm shortly before midnight last night and whisked away by a mob of 5 men.

Efforts to save Frank were directed from Atlanta by Governor Harris, but when the body was discovered it was decided to bend every effort to locate the Immeliers.

. With three Sheriffs' posses and scores of volunteer searchers on the trail, the gauthorities were confident of capturing the party of kidnappers, which started with Frank, by automobile, in the direc-

tion of Estonton. NET THROWN AROUND PRISON. Motorcars were racing over every was in constant use by the county and State authorities. A broad net was thrown around the prison for 40 miles was in constant use by the county and State authorities. A broad net was thrown around the prison from which it is believed it will be impossible for Frank's kidnappers to escape.

THE ATTACK ON THE FARM The attack on the prison farm dormitory, where Frank and the other convicts were sleeping, was so complete a surprise that Warden Smith and his force of about 3 guards made not the slightest

or about 5 guards made not the signtest resistance.

The guards were in their bunks on a desping porch at the rear of the prison building, when the kidnappers, variously setimated at 25 to 100 men, drove up in automobiles, made a dash for the porch, handcuffed the guards, and then turned their attention to the houses of Warden Smith and Superintendent Burke, of the form.

FIVE MEN MASKED Five of the men in the kidnapping party wore masks. These five did most of the work. They bound Warden Smith, while other members of the mob kept their revolvers trained on the warden, tied him, and left two men to watch while the others.

ers proceeded to the dormitory where Frank slept. The same five men surprised Superin-tendent Burke and the two guards, who are said to have been asleep on the front porch of the dormitory. There was a abort scuffle, in which the guards' revolvers were whisked away. They were securely tied. Then four men entered

FRANK DRAGGED BY HEELS. FRANK DRAGGED BY HEELS.
When they reappeared they were draggiards. The prisoner's hair was dishevelted, his night ciothes were partly torn
off, and he made vain attempts to say
something to Burke as the mob pulled
him off the steps.
Several automobiles, meanwhile, had

pulled up in front of the dormitory. Two men threw Frank into a rear seat. Three others returned to the dormitory. Linknown to the prison authorities the wires to the prison had been cut pre-viously, so that an ainem could not be

riously, so that an alarm could not be given immediately.

The Hancock, Putnam and Greene County Sheriffs were the first officers to be notified and, organizing posees, all three attempted to intercept the party.

The countryside had been aroused also, and farmers were everywhere on the alart.

At first it was conjectured that the kid-nappers might be friends of Frank who were trying to get him at liberty.

WARDEN SMITH'S VERSION. z
Warden James E. Smith, of the prison
farm, describing the Frank affair, said:
"Nothing of this kind was expected,
and I was spending the night at my home,
adjacent to the main prison building, as
I usually do under normal conditions.
"I had just gone in when I was called
to the front door. I asked who It was,
and a name was given in a concillatory
tone. I did not understand the name,
but as my own name was called, familfarly, I went to the door with a lantern
in my hand, and my other hand on my
pistol.

CONFRONTED WITH RISTORS OFFER TO TAKE BURKE ALONG "We'll take you along if you want to gn," said one of the masked men to superintendent flurks. "We'll cut you leave after we get through with Frank." Hurke shoos his head. The pair ran back to the automobiles, which already were under way, and disappeared in the darkness.

CONFRONTED WITH PISTOLS.

"When I opened the door a half a docen men with pisiols confronted me and thrust guns into my face. They commanded me to throw up my hands and there was nothing else to do.

"At this juncture my wife rushed up and fell fainting in my arms, and the men ordered me to come on with them to the camp. My wife interposed, but they told her they were my friends and her friends and that she aced not be afraid, but she kept elinging to ms.

LEFT UNDER GUARD. The lander of the mob, before leaving, You can come along with us, if you "I'm not going anywhere." the warden

The leader shrugged his shoulders and

A negro trusty, who had hisiden in the

"Then one of the men told the rest to go on, but in a minute changed his mind and said a few ought to remain with me. dormitory when the mob firaged Frank out freed burke and then hastened to the home of J. W. Satterfield one of the prison officials. Satterfield first attempted

the stephone site warden, but found the stee cut. Warden Smith drove to a smarty furminous, from which he sent set stephone calls to the police of all the surrounding towns.

The attempters had been traced early in the search to a bridge crossing Little River, Putnam County, it miles below

me.

"They kept me 'covered' for five or six minutes, then took my pistol, jumped into an automobile and were gone.

"It all happened so quickly that it is hard to say how they carried it out."

"I am completely at my wits' end."

Frank was not in the best of health what he was roughly dragged from his hed and carried off. He had not yet fully recovered from the injuries inflicted upon him by Green, and was weak and nervous. A Miledgaville citizen followed the erry in his automobile to this river, and estined from a resident near the bridge pat the latter counted free automobiles using the bridge. Since it was known of the party which left Milledawylle, it aways for is to make to focate the two or three is, which restautly plantacked tear.

Howe in hour before the prison farm I Justicell, who have the prison farm initiative were able to get to touch limited the contained with the cutaide world, and this gave prison in the base has been applied and shortly of apportunity for the most to be been seen opinish. And shortly pith but in one way that asked the raid was worlded by real be estimated in capture.

"ALL CIVILIZED STATES SHOULD PITY GEORGIA AND PRAY FOR HER"

Judge Sulzberger Expresses Opinion of Frank Lynching in Aforementioned Remark

This was the comment of Judge Mayer Sulaberger, expressed today in a message to the Evening Labour in answer to a request for an expression of his opinion of the murder of Leo M. Frank by a

Leading citizens of Philadelphia, Judges, editors and merchants, joined today in hitter arraignment of the State of Georgia and its officials following receipt here of the news of the lynching of Frank.

The act was taken here almost universally as the final proof that former Governor Slaton was justified in commuting Frank's sentence to life imprisonment, because of the feeling that the mob spirit had much to do with

Editors of the Jewish publications were particularly emphatic in their critleism of the Georgia State officials. The significant statement was made by Ellis A. Gimbel that the lynching of Frank

their due from the State.

RABBIS CALL IT OUTRAGE. DR. JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF, rabbi of Keneseth Israel Temple, Broad street

"My worst fears have come to pass. Leo Frank was convicted for another man's crime and his death was clamored for lest the guilty person should be found and the bloodthirsty prosecutors of an innocent Jew exposed. If the sus

seclared that Leo Frank had not had a fair trial; notwithstanding that the judge who conducted the trial expressed the same opinion; notwithstanding that for-mer Governor Slaton, after a thorough examination of the record, was obliged to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment because he was uncon imprisonment because he was uncon-vinced that the accused was guilty; not-withstanding that almost the entire church and press of the land joined in the appeal to the Governor and applauded his courage, Frank's persecutors meant to have his life to cover their own foul

deeds, and they got it.
"Lasting shame on the State of Georgia! once the death sentence had been com muted to life imprisonment, the State owed him that life. Once his life was attempted they knew he was in danger, and should have protected him from it There was power enough in that State to protect him if it had wanted to save him from the hand of the murderer.

'We cry out against the barbarity of European belilgerents, but what of own barbarity, when such a lynching as that of Leo Frank, or any other lynching, a possible within the shadow of the irthouses, the churches and the schools

"One of the prisoners, who witnessed what followed, said four men seized Frank by his arms and legs, while a fifth grabbed him by the hair, and he to vindicate himself. Governor Harris, his successor, owes it to the name of the martyr to leave no stone unturned until the original persecutors of Leo Frank and the perpetrators of this foul murder are tracked and brought to terms. was dragged out and dumped down the

DR. ELI MAYER, assistant rabbi of the Rodeph Shalom Synagogue, Broad and

was dragged out and dumped down the stairs."

"While I looked on Frank never uttered a word, but he evidently suffered intensely, and groaned from the pain the lynchers inflicted on him by the roughness with which they handled him in his wounded condition.

"The members of the mob told me they did not mean to harm any one but Frank." Mount Vernon streets: "It is, perhaps, best to say very little present in the matter of the lynching did not mean to harm any one but Frank. f Leo Frank. As an American I feel that an assault has been committed upon the foundations of our noble, united govrnment, built upon the ideals that not ter,
"While it was going on I was handcuffed and under guard.
"When the crowd had dragged Frank
outside, and was starting off, I asked the
man who snapped the handcuffs on me to
unlock them, but he laughed and said
if I would accompany them he would
take off the irons.
"I replied that I was 'damned' if I
would go anywhere with them.

feel that not only the restraints of local and national law, but the 'ove of God's law, spirituality and justice, are so little n evidence in the action of some people in Georgia as to make it appear that Judaism and Christianity have not been striving enough to better men and cor ditions for these many centuries. Whether or not the law vindicates its majesty, we need to ask God for strength to forgive, forget and improve."

OPINIONS OF EDITORS.

JOHN J. SPURGEON, Executive Editor

BAMUEL C. WELLS, editor of the Phila-

delphia Press:
"The lynching of Lee Frank is a hor-rible crime and a disgrace to the State of Georgia."

f Georgia.

In the absence of William Perrine, ad-or-in-chief of the Evening Bulletin, this

of Leo Frank was not without notice to the State of Georgia as the guardian and guaranter of his life. Not only the mem-lers of the lynching party, but the prison warden and the executive officials of the State who had authority over him, must snare in the responsibility for this out-rage, because of their failure to antici-pate and avert a raiding party." FELIX N. GERSON, managing editor of

Principal Events in Frank's 28 Months' Fight for Life

April 18, 1811. Mary Phagan, 14-year-old girl emplored in Frank's National Pencil Factory, Atlanta, Ga., murdered. April 29. Lee M. Frank placed under

May 34—On evidence of Conley, a negro, Frank was indicted for murder.
July 28—Trial of Frank began.
August 24—Conley tratified Frank entrapped sirl in his office, beat her unconscious, then strangied her.
August 25—Jury found Frank guilty of murder in the first degree.

murder in the first degree.

August 26—Judge Roan sentenced
Frank to die October 10. Motion for new trial filed.

October 31-New trial denied. February 17, 1914—Geergin Supreme Court affirms conviction. February 24—Conley convicted as an

occessory.

October 3-W, M. Smith, lawyer for Conley, announced negro as murderer of Phagan girl.

Phagan girl.

October 14—Supreme Court, all members sitting and concurring, refused to grant extraordinary motion for new trial in light of newly discovered testimony. November 14, 23, 37 and Becember 7— Motions and petitions for new trials re-fused by various judges and courts. December 9—Frank sentenced for third

time. Execution set for Fanuary 22, 1915.
December 19—Judge Newman denied habeas corpus application.
December 28—Justice Lamar granted petition of December 24 and case was oriered to United States Supreme Court for February 25, 1915-Frank's case argued

before full bench of Supreme Court.
April 19 — Supreme Court refused
Frank's petition.
April 22 — Frank petitioned Prison.

Board for commutation to life sentence.

May 11—Sentenced to die June 22.

June 9—Prison Board refused to commute sentence.

June 10-Frank appealed to Governor Sinton for elemency.

June 21-Governor Slaton commuted

aentence to life imprisonment and Frank was spirited away to State prison farm at Milledgeville. July 14—Threats and attempts made to storm prison to lynch Frank.

July 12—Frank stabbed while sleeping
by William Creen, a fellow life-termer.

July 30-Frank pronounced out of danger. August 16-Band of 25 attacked State

night.
August 17-Frank taken to back of Frey's cotton gin, two miles from Marietta, Mary Phagan's bome, and

guards and spirited Frank away at mid-

protection for the safety of his life at

he bands of the State authorities.
"By lynching Frank under these circumtances, once more is the fact established hat at no time did Frank receive his trial. The lynching tends to prove his nnocence, rather than his guilt. It also shows that not only was Frank lynched, but the sovereign power of the State of Georgia seems to be completely destroyed by 'lynch law.'

"Georgia is today covered with shame for making such an atrocity possible."

ELLIS A. GIMBEL:
"The lynching of Leo Frank is most unfortunate and regrettable. In view of the doubt as to his guilt or innocence, the law should have been allowed to take its course. I feel sure that the country at large will look with horror on such an act, and I believe that even those who took part in it will feel the same way when they realize what they have done. I think that penitentiaries, such as that which Frank was imprisoned, should have better protection and be located in places where such an atrocious act could ot be committed."

JUDGES DENOUNCE LYNCHING.

JUDGES DENOUNCE LYNCHING.
JUDGE CHARLES Y. AUDENRIED, of
Common Pleas Court:
"Terrible! Of course. I don't believe in
lawlessness nor in taking a short cut to
justice of any kind. You will have to
excuse me from any further comment,
however, because I don't live in Georgia,
and besides. I am too much interested in and besides. I am too much interested in seeing that justice is done in Pennsyl-JUDGE LLIAM H. SHOEMAKER, of

Common Pleas Court No. 1: "How a State would stand for such a thing is more than I can understand. It is indeed sad news. I have read much of the evidence in the Frank case and I am of the opinion that he should have been granted another trial. I cannot un-derstand why the people of Georgia would allow the mob to commit such an out-rage."

PRESIDENT JUDGE J. WILLIS MAR-TIN, of Common Pleas Court No. 5. naid:

"I have not seen the testimony in the Frank case, except what has been printed in the newspapers, but I think it is one in the newspapers, but I think it is one of the most extraordinary cases in the history of the country. The manifestation of unrest prevalent in Georgia is hard to explain, and this form of hysteria, that is, the mob outrages, seems to me to be one of the strongest arguments in favor of a representative government, where men calmiy discuss the situation from all sides rather than leave it to the first hasty impulses of the people.

"We are unable to point the finger of

"We are unable to point the finger of scorn at Georgia, however, because the Frank case is not unlike the Coatesville outrage some years ago. This same sort of hysteria, or mob rule, or wnatever you may choose to call it, is prevalent in Eu-rope at the present time."

JUDGE JOHN M. PATTERSON, Court Common Pleas No. 1 "I am surprised that the people of Georgia would permit such an outrage. Apparently some officials have been lax in their sworn duties. It is impossible to fully understand the motives of the mob which so flagrantly violates both constitutional and State rights. The courts were created so that persons accused of crime might have a fair trial. There the charges are supposed to be discussed calmly, without prejudice, from every conceivable angle. The court decides the guilt of the accused and not the mob, where hysteria and prejudice reign."

RYAN MOVES TO KILL LAST TRANSIT OBSTACLE

Continued from Page One

man in status quo pending the decision of the Public Service Commission. The decision of the Commission was handed down on Saturday last, but Judge Suizberger was in Atlantic City on his vacation at that time and he is still there.

The application today was made accordingly to clear the situation and to establish the legal side of the transit case on some definite and known basis. Judge Ferguson, it is understood, will take the matter up with Judge Sulaberger and ansounce his decision within a day or

With the definite decree granted the with the central of the conviction and sentence at the trial.

"Georgia justice has been bared to the crea of the world, and the State and its responsible efficers face arraignment be. fore an outraged people. This lynching is one of the most deplorable episcodes in the history of our nation."

JACOPS GINBBURG, president of the Jewish World Company:

"The lynching of Frank by the Georgia met to hold up Philadelphia's progress. It is generally believed, however, that such an appalling outrage that words full to express condemnation. It seems that mob rais' rotans surrained that when the definitive decree is granted the first words full to express condemnation. It is no consistent that the case surrained in the order is a farre, it is inconcelevable that anything of this kind could happen in Pennsylvania.

"Frank was applaining a supposed trius, of which there are grave double as to whether he committed it. At any first of the swarts in the committed it as anything of this contracts for the system of the committed it. At any first were an the British directs and Frank was tabling its surrained to life impressment in the swarts had been opened as for which will sware tabling to the overland to life impressment in the committed to life impressment in the committed to life impressment in the swarts had been opened as the page of the City Solicitor can immediately made ap-

MOB ACT CONDEMNED BY PROMINENT MEN; NEWSPAPERS DEPLORE

Georgia's Name Besmirched, Says Richmond News-Leader. Shocked and Grieved, Says Gov. Harris

AUTHORITIES MUST ACT

The lynching of Leo M. Frank was con demned and execrated with the utmost severity and the conditions that made such an act possible were deplored by newspapers today. Public men joined in condemnation of the lynch law that was applied in the Frank case. The men that helped inflame the public mind of Georgia against Frank were execuriated. The finger of shame was pointed at the State in which a handful of citizens executed the death sentence that the Governor had set

Former Governor John M. Slaton, of Georgia, who commuted Frank's death sentence to life imprisonment, telegraphed from San Francisco, condemning the lynchers' action, but declaring his faith in Georgia and exonerating the good people of the State of any responsibility for the killing.

Governor Nat E. Harris, of Georgia, de-plored the action as, he said, all law re-specting people of the State must. He

was shocked and aggrieved, he said.
The Hichmond News-Leader declared
the fair name of Georgia besmirched and the "majesty of a Southern State out-raged. It does not matter," said the News-Leader, "whether Frank was guilty

have inflamed the public mind against Frank guilty before the fact, and said that all who fail to do their utmost to bring the lynchers to justice will be guilty after the fact.

Louis Marshall, one of Frank's attorneys, condemned the lynching and declared it shows Frank never had a trial and was convicted without due process of

By JOHN M. SLATON

Ex-Governor of Georgia, who commuted Frank's sentence to life imprisonment. "Every good man and woman in Georgia will condemn this cowardly abduction. The English language is not strong or broad enough to designate this outrage appropriately. It is an attack on civilization

"I know Georgia well enough to believe that every power of the State will be brought to bear to punish the malefactors who have so diagraced the Common-wealth."

San Francisco, Aug. 17.

By SAMUEL UNTERMYER "It is a great calamity for the State of leorgia. Unless the perpetrators of this Georgia. foul murder are promptly punished, the State is diagraced in the eyes of the civil-ized world. The event demonstrates once more that the poor fellow never had a chance of fair play, and that his trial was a travesty upon justice. It will in-tensify the feeling that he was innocent and a victim of mob law."

BALTIMORE EVENING SUN

"The criminals who have lynched Fran are murderers in morals as well as law. and the authorities must hunt them down relentiessly and punish them mercliessly if they are not to lay themselves open to the suspicion of virtual compilcity in the crime, or sympathy with the crimi-

nals.
"Not a few Georgians have made themselves accomplices before the act by becoming parties to the mob passion which demanded Frank's life without regard to law or evidence. It remains to be seen whether the present Governor and those associated with him in the administration of public affairs in Georgia will make themselves accomplices after the fact by a feeble and perfunctory performance of their duty, and whether at last decent public sentiment, shocked into a realiza-tion of responsibility, will assert itself with the vigor that the occasion de-Baltimore, Aug. 17.

By, NAT E. HARRIS

Governor of Georgia.
"I am both shocked and aggrieved, and in common with all good people of Georgia who stand for law and order I feel that a great wrong has been done and that our State will not look with aproval on such an act."

Atlanta, Aug. 17. RICHMOND NEWS-LEADER

"It does not matter whether Leo M. Frank was innocent or guilty; If he were nocent the mob made worse the law' injustice; if he were guilty, the mob re-belled against the Government of its own creation to impose a penalty the Executive thought too severe. In either case the majesty of a Southern State has been outraged, justice has been defiled and the good name of Georgis has been be-smirched. And the men who have done this are held up by some as vindicators of the 'people's law.' "
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17.

By LOUIS MARSHALL

Who mought a new trial for Frank in the United States Supreme Court. "It is an ineffaceable blot upon the fame "It is an ineffaceable blot upon the fame of Georgia, and it seems incredible to me that in any civilized community such a thing could be possible. Frank's sad fate may direct the eyes of the world to conditions which cry to high heaven for relief. It demonstrates that he was convicted by a mob and not by due process of law. Frank is no longer on trial in fact, he never had a trial, but Georgia is now on trial in the forum of civilization. Will she vindicate her laws? Will she permit the miscreants who committed the murder and that most shameful of the murder and that most absumeful of beings who instigated it to go unwhipped by Justice? Upon her action depends her rehabilitation in the good opinion of those who in the past admired and loved her.' Albany, N. Y., Aug. 17.

By HENRY C. STUART Governor of Virginia, who is in Boston for the Conference of Governors.

"I deplore with all my soul such performances as this high-handed vicilation of the law in the case of Frank. I cannot condemn such outbreaks with sufficient force to express my intense feeling against such a procedure."

Boston, Aug. 17.

By J. D. GORTATOWSKY

Managing Editor Atlanta Constitution.
"Clark Howell, editor of the Constitu-tion, is out of the city, and, acting in his that the lynching of Lao Frank is a diagrace to the State, unjustifiable from any sihndpoint. The State had ample

any siandpoint. The State had ample writing that such an occurrence might be attempted, and the good people of deorgia full assured that, with such warding. Frank would be given every possible protection.

"Conditions, as revealed at Milledge-ville, where a mob can secure a prisoner and take him away from a State jall without the firing of a gun or the breaking of a lock, are shameful, to say the least, and demand an immediate investigation, which will bring about married junishment to those who were nestigent, as well as those who were guilty, and which will guarantee that such a state of affairs cannot exist again.

Attenta face II.

HISTORY OF MARY PHAGAN'S MURDER AND FRANK'S FIGHT The murder of which Leo M. Frank stood convicted in the eyes of the law, although not in the eyes of the law, although not in the eyes of his friends, was committed on April St. 18th. a Saturday afternoon, although the body of the victim, Mary Phagan, was not found until the next dec.

and a cord about her neck had strangled

he was arrested.

Frank was guilty of the murder,

TWO NOTES FOUND.

CONLEY COULD WRITE.

Conley said he couldn't read or write he police regarded the notes as a clumsy

attempt to divert suspicion. Later Frank showed that Conley could write. Conley told several stories, but the story he later stuck to at the trial of

Frank was that Frank sought to at-tack Mary Phagan, that she resisted, that Frank struck her, and then killed her and then bribed Conley to aid in get-

the victim, Mary Phagan, was not found until the next day.

Mary was 14 years old, pretty and a worker in the National Pencil Factory in Atlanta, of which Frank was superintendent and in which he owned stock. She had not worked several days during the week proceding her death, but that Saturday she went to the factory to get \$1.20, owed to her as wages.

She did not return to her home that evening. A search was instituted, but without success. At \$1.20 a. m. the next day Newi Lea. a negro watchman in the pencil factory, telephoned to the police that he had found the body of a murdered žirl in the basement of the factory. There was complete evidence of criminal All this was prior to the trial. The grand jury indicted Frank, but did in indict . Conley

indict Conley.

Meantime interest in the case had apprend far beyond Georgia. Atlanta almost as a unit, believed Frank solly and was ready to riot at any sussession of his acquittal; many newspaper writers sent to investigate from other cities believed that no case had been proved against him, and that Conley was bying. The race question was injected into the situation. Frank's supporters maintain that Atlanta was porsecuting Frank because he was a Jew; those on the other side argued that the question at race was first brought up by the Frank adherents.

There was complete evidence of criminal assault; the child's clothes had been torn from the body, her head had been struck FRANK FOUND GUILTY FRANK FOUND GUILTY
The trial, beginning July 28, 1913, lasted until August 25, when the jury found Frank guilty. There was common street talk in Atlanta that if the jury acquitted, a mob would lynch, and that jurors and Judge might also ceps in for mob violence.

Frank himself took the stand, but in

the body was identified as that of Mary Phagan. After detectives had talked with Frank, C. A. Gantt, a white man em-ployed at the factory, was arrested. Frank had said that Gantt and Mary Phagan were on friendly terms. Frank himself took the stand, but, in accordance with Georgian law, was not allowed to be sworn. His statement, regardless of whether the reader of it be. Hoves in Frank's innocence or guilt, is a remarkable exposition of points in his own favor, and was well received even in the prejudiced courtroom. ARREST OF FRANK
On the following Tuesday, two days
after the discovery of the body. Frank
was arrested, on testimony given by
Lee and Gantt, tending to establish the

fact that Frank had been in the factory all Saturday afternoon. Then Jim Con-ley, a negro employed at the factory, was discovered washing a stained shirt, and GUARD OF MILITIA A regiment of militia guarded the cour-room all night the jury was out, and when the verdict of guilty was announced in Atlanta, street car employes guit their At the Coroner's inquest a physician swore that Mary Phogan had been killed between 30 and 40 minutes after she ate cars to join the crowds that cherred

women at the social functions ciapped their hands, the crowd at the ball game her lunch. This fixed the time at 1 Sclock or a trifle before. Gantt and Lee established to the satisfaction of the gave vent to a wild demonstration of approval, and hundreds of persons cale-Coroner's jury that they were elsewhere at that time, and from that time on the majority of Georgians believed that walked for the balance of the day before walked for the balance of the day before the factory where the murder took place. However Atlanta felt about his mult, In other parts of the bountry a well-de-fined sentiment that Frank was the vic-tim of mob clamor began to be noticed. Conley first told the police he could not write. Two scraps of paper had

A petition in Frank's behalf was signed by 1,000,000 persons and prominent citizens began to move to help Frank. been found alongside the body. One bore these words, written in pencil: "man that negro hire (d) down here did this i went to * * * and he pushed me down that hole a long tall negro black that FIGHT FOR LIFE BEGUN In Georgia the following winter two tions for a new trial, on the ground of new evidence, were made; both were fe-nied. Then Louis Marshall, of New hoo it wase long sleam tall negro i wright The other said:
"he said * * * play like the night
witch did it but that long tall black
negro did buy his self." York, was engaged as counsel to present the case to the United State Suprema Court on grounds which, in the main, were that Frank's conviction was due to prejudice, and that Frank's rights were taken away from him when he was not allowed to remain in court when

allowed to remain in court when the jur rought in its verdict.
Mr. Marshall submitted his brief on December 24, 1914, and on April 20 the Si-preme Court denied the appeal from the decision of the lower court. Then Frank asked the Prison Board of Georgia to commute his sentence to life imprison-ment; this appeal was also denied on June 2. On May II he was sentenced to

ting the girl's body to the basement to burn it in the furnace. Frank's last attempt to save his life was an appeal to the Governor, and this CONLEY'S STORY Conley also said he wrote the two was an appeal notes at Frank's dictation; he said he was successful.

FRANK'S DEATH, IF PARDONED, PROPHESIED BY EVENING LEDGER

In May William Rader, a special corre-, definite conclusion regarding Frank's guilt spondent of the EVENING LEDGER, visited Frank in his cell in Atlanta. In an artile he wrote following the visit he told f the bitter feeling against Frank in tlanta, and prophesied that "if by chance Frank should be pardoned, it would require a regiment of soldiers to defend him against a mob," a prediction

which afterward came true. Frank said to Mr. Rader at this time It is a misfit. It is impossible to fit such a man as I am into such a bloody deed."

results, straightforward, reassuring type of man, "who impresses you as one capable of tackling a big job and getting away with it." He impressed his interviewer as a dapper, well-dressed little man, smoking a cigar and wearing patent leather shoes.

"He reminded me of Theodore Durgert the San Francisco boy who compared the same control of the same contr

ant, the San Francisco mitted 'the crime of the century'—this young, cheerful, but nervous Leo Frank," wrote the EVENING LEDGER correspondent. He noted Frank's nervousness especially, for he referred to it several times dur-ing the course of his article.

He commented on what appeared to be a spirit of hospitableness in the Atlanta jail, and said that Frank's manner was entirely in keeping with this spirit, expressing it with "open-hearted, hospitable

"He greets you as a hotel clark wel-comes the guest," he wrote. "While you do not register your name, he is careful to get it just right, and spells it audibly. He thrusts his hand through the fron bars, gives you a tight grip and penetrates you with a pair of eyes which are capable of both the stare and the sting. He was dressed with simple neatness. As he said of himself: I am clean and comfortable and take great care of my dress. I like clean lines and good clothes and a bath."

accused man. Detective Burns, Rader wrote, was hated in Atlanta-because of his connections with the Frank case, and he said Frank told him that Burns had done him more harm than good in Atlanta, although elsewhere he had convinced many of his innocence who had not thought so before Burns investigated.

or innocence and was absolutely wi

conviction. He pointed out that feeling ran high in Atlanta on the question of Frank's guilt. He told how 200 members

of a congregation walked out of durch one night because the pastor in his ser-mon disclosed a ray of sympathy for the

Frank talked volubly, as was his habit rank taked volubly, as was his hand with visitors, and again went over a subject that he had discussed under similar circumstances hundreds of times. It was Frank's way of speaking, rather that what he said, that interested the interviewer. He noticed the mouth partisularly.

"Frank's mouth is his weak point," he wrote. "It is not a good mouth, but if you walk up the street you will most plenty like it. His mouth reflects many moods and passions. It is the gateway to his life. One may detect a discrepancy, possibly, between his words and the la-audible expressions of his lips, which reveal egotism, cynicism, defance, senreveal egotism, cynicism, defiance, sensupalism, courage and all those virtues and vices possessed by Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde."

Rader asserted that the nation-wide opposition to capital punishment seemed to be becoming at that time a factor in the Frank case. He expressed the opinion that this attitude toward the old punisher measures would possibly save him from death.

Frank's courage created a marked imression on those who called to see him In his little cell. "If Frank is guilty," wrote the Evening

dress. I like clean linen and good clothes and a bath."

Erank wore a pin that tastefully matched his tie, white shirt and dark trousers, patent leather shoes. He smoked a cigar.

"Nelther a villain in appearance nor a cringing, pale faced Jean Valjean, is Leo Frank," wrote the Eysnika gifts in concealing the outward signs of guilt. If innocent, he is equally strong in hearing a cross of great weight. In either case, his is a motocal fortitude."

That Frank was confident was shown in this statement: "I am losing no sleep and gaining in weight. I do not worry. If the laws of right and wrong still obtain and God lives, than I will yet be vindicated of this horrible crime."

FRANK'S WIFE PROSTRATED WHEN SHE HEARS OF TRAGEDY

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 17.—Mrs.
Leo M. Frank was critically ill today from shock at her husband's death. For a time her doctors thought she would die, but later she rallied, and it was said she had a chance to recover.

Mrs. Frank had been at the prison farm shock for husband was woulded to convaisions.

It was only with the greatest difficulty

5 HURLED FROM AUTO ON WAY FROM SHORE

Aged Woman One of Victims When Axle Snaps-All Will Recover

Five Philadelphians were injured and sarrowly escaped death early today near Berlin, N. J., nine miles from Camden, when an axle of a small touring car in which they were driving at high speed snapped and hurled all the occupants to the roadside. All were taken to the Cooper Hospital, Camden,

The injured are Martin Bonsail, a policeman, of 207 North 5th street, his wife, Mrs. Mattida Bonnell, their 3-year-old daughter Ellizabeth; Mrs. Bonsan's mother, Mrs. Barah Rittenbox, and a friend of the family, Mrs. Elizabeth Rosessiteider, of 600 Bare street.

Honsail has several ribe broken, his wife suffered a frauture of the right log ghove the ankle, and they daughter sur-

had a chance to recover.

Mrs Frank had been at the prison farm since her husband was wounded by Creen last month.

She was not allowed to sleep in the room with him, as she wished, however, and did not know that Frank had been kidnapped until a short time after the serious danger.

tained a fracture of the arm. Mrs. Hittenbox, who is 68 years old, escaped with a severe scalp wound, and Mrs. Bessie fielder suffered cuts and bruises. The party was returning from Atlantia City. Shortly after midnight the car

passed through Berlin, traveling at about 30 miles an hour, when the rear sxie snapped. The shock hurled all five to the roadside, some of them being thrown I

Niagara Falls BOUND \$12.00 TRIP

August 27, September 10, 84 Quinbur 8 SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Palls. Mrnd Street Station Sile & M. West Philadelphia . Bill & M. Parlor Cars. Dining Car, Day Quaches vis Ficturesque Busquebacine Valley Tickens good for FIFTHEN GAYS, then ever at Huffalo and Harrighney rejusting illustrated Brooker of Tithet Agis,

Pennsylvania R. R.

"All civilized States should pity Georgia

ind pray for her."

Frank's conviction.

was a strong argument against locating prisons in isolated sections where they cannot be given the protection that is

The opinions follow:

and Columbia avenue:

been guilty, the attempt at assassination a few weeks ago and this damnable lynching has removed it.
"Notwithstanding that justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia and the Su-preme Court of the United States had declared that Los Frack had not had.

get him,
"I told them Frank was not at my
house and they said they knew that, but
they were going to take me to where
they knew he was quartered. awaiting official orders, the kidnappers began cutting the wires and told the trusty that he would be killed as soon

"As the gate was unlocked Night Guard Hester came forward, but he was imms-diately covered with guns and ordered "We began with lynching negroes. Now comes the crime against Frank, and there is no telling where lynching may end. Former Governor Slaton performed a noble act in commuting Leo Frank's death sentence and giving him a chance to vindicate himself. Governor Harris, his supressor owes it to be some of the "Halfway up the stairs I was halted while half a dozen men rushed by me and made a dash for Frank's room.

"Thus alone can the country be con-vinced that justice still rules in Georgia."

only kings and rulers, but each and every ladividual is legally entitled to life, lib-erty and the pursuit of happiness. Will the law take cognizance of this assault? "As a Jew. I am pained and shocked to

"I replied that I was 'damned' if I would go anywhere with them.

"The whole procedure was timed as a well-ordered and methodical proposition and only a few words were spoken.

"Only two of the men were masked, but I did not recognize any of them.

"Just as they were starting away the leader said:

"Now, boys, for the swamp."

"Then, in less time than it takes to JOHN J. SPURGEON, Executive Editor of the Public Ledger:
"Not even the heroic action of exGovernor Slaton in saving Leo Frank from the death penalty has availed to save the State of Georgia from a stain she can never eradicate. Georgia stands disgraced and the United States shamed before the civilized world."

itor-in-shier of the Evening Bulletin, this statement was made by a member of the editorial staff as reflecting the opinion of that newspaper: "The appeal to Judge Lynch in the case

the Jewish Exponent; "This crime stamps indelible obloquy upon the State of Georgia. It outrages the sense of justice of every right thinking man and community throughout the land and emphasizes the same judgment land and emphasizes the mans lungment of ex-Governor Blaton in having commuted the death sentence passed upon Prank, in that it shows how far-reaching and desperate was the most spirit that overswed court and jury and resulted in the conviction and sentence at the trial